THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7111.

MORNING EDITION ---- TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1852.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET

EWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Speech of Senator Gwin on the Deficiency Bill.

THE PRINTING QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

Convention of the Baltimore Whigs.

The Contest Between the Fillmore and Scott Men.

OPENING OF LAKE NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK CANALS-MARINE DISASTERS, die. die. die.

E WHIG CAUCUS AND THE COMPROMISE—THE UTAH JUDGES-COLLINS STRAMERS, ETC.

IAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WEW YORK HERALD WASHINGTON, April 19, 1852. us, of Georgia, has arrived here, and it is will insist upon the compromise resolution being put,

red the Utah Judges back to their posts, and intid that they had better resign if not disposed to go. ing it to the President to remove them, if he is understood the President has determined

seen in this week, seed compensation to the Collins steamers of passing in the deficiency bill, many of f the line being opposed to increasing the aggregate of the deficiency bill. X.

annoyances to which Mr. Clay has been d during his protracted illness, has been the re-Mr. Clay does not appear to place a very

eight of numerous letters requesting the favor of his utograph. Mr. Clay does not appear to place a very igh estimate, himself, upon autographs; and it is possible that he may think the collecting of them not a particularly dignified employment. At any rate, he usually laces letters requesting his under the fore-stick.

But some time since a letter came to him from Pitts-urg, filled with the most fiattering sentiments towards imaself, written in oriental style, and signed with the ame of L. Koesuth. It contained a request that Mr. lay would do the writer the honor to transmit to dim, not his own autograph only, but that he would btain also the signatures of the other members of the snate, to accompany it.

This, it is true, appeared a request of an extraordinary haracter, to be addressed by Gov. Kossuth to Mr. Clay, a invalid; but so strong were the evidences of the sauineness of the letter, as to leave no room to doubt; and Mr. Clay determined to be wanting in no courtesy toward the Hungarian hero. He consequently got a friend o procure a suitable-book, and to obtain the signatures of the other Senators, to which he added his own. The rriter of the letter requested that the answer hould be sent, not te Koesuth himself, but to a tiend, whose address was given. But the book rat kept until Kossuth's arrival at the National Hotel, a this city, at which Mr. Clay's compliments. Kossuth coived the book with much surprise, declared that there ad been a mistake in the premises, and pronounced the ude letter which had casued Mr. Clay, when it was forvarded to him with Mr. Clay's compliments. Kossuth to delete which had casued Mr. Clay its, when it was forvarded to him with Mr. Clay's compliments. Kossuth the ude letter which had casued Mr. Clay its, when it was forvarded to him with Mr. Clay's compliments.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 19, 1852.

The trial of William S. Brown, of Michigan, for forging reasury vouchers, was concluded to-day. The jury, fter an absence of two days, being unable to agree, were ischarged this afternoon, by Judge Crawford. They cod—eight for acquittal, and four for conviction.

In the Circuit court, the evidence in the libel suit of feightman against Barney is concluded, and the argument of coursel commences to morrow.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

Mr. Summers presented a petition from Massachusetts, rging that additional aid be given immediately, to the ollins line of steamers.

Mr. Underwood presented petitions from merchants and others, of Louisville, Kentucky, in favor of granting orther aid to the Collins line of steamers.

Mr. Smrss presented a petition asking that further aid e given to the Collins line. NATIONAL PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented petitions from the journey-sen printers of Philadelphia, in favor of a government rinting office.

Mr. Shiklips presented petitions from Illinois, praying at the Wheeling bridge may be legalized. REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

nia Legislature, in favor of an appropriation by Conress of scrip, to satisfy outstanding revolutionary bounty and warrants.

Mr. Underwood presented the petition of certain cre-itors of Texas, complaining of the course pursued by lat State in regard to her debts.

iat State in regard to her debts.

SUPFRAGE IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Mr. SHIELDS, (dem.) of Ill., reported a bill to amend ie charter of Washington city, by removing certain rerictions on the right of suffrage.

MONTHLY MAIL TO CHIMA.

Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill providing or a monthly mail from San Francisco, via the Sandich Islands, to Shanghai, China.

ich Islands, to Shanghai, China.

EXECUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MIT BADGER, (whig) of N. C., intreduced a bill for preenting the public execution of criminals in the District Columbia. The bill was considered, and ordered to be agrossed for a third reading.

THE FERNER SPOLATION BILL

as then then taken up, and Messrs. Rusk, of Texas, and ones, of Iowa, who were opposed to the bill, said they id paired off with Messrs. Scule and Pratt.

Mr. Baoosk. (whig) of Miss. was in favor of the bill, at had paired off with Mr. Weller, (dem.) of Cal.

Mr. Mangus. (whig) of N. C., said he would vote for a bill, under instructions.

The bill was then passed, by yeas 26 to nays 13, as fol
ws:—

i:— cas—Messrs. Badger, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Clark, per, Davis, Dawson, Downes, Fish, Geyer, Ifale, Hamlin, es, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Schastian, Seward, Shields, b., Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, and Wade, Ava—Messrs, Adams, Atchisen, Brodhead, Cass, Dodge is, Dodge of Lows, Donglas, Felch, Gwin, Hunter, King.

Sith, Spruance, Summer, Underwood. Upham, and Wade. NAVE—Messers. Adams. Atchieve, Brodhead, Cass, Dodge Wis., Dodge of Iows, Douglas, Felch, Gwin, Hunter, King. orris, and Walker.

as then taken up, and Mr. Gwin said that, as Mr. Beren, on Friday, had said that the administration was cable of a defence, which would be made at the proper me, he desired to present a few items of misconduct maladministration, which he requested the Senator to fend if possible. This administration commenced on the 4th of March. 1849, and had continued up to this me. He referred to the appointment given to Butler ling, to proceed to California, notwithstanding he was een a member of Congress. Mr. Collier was appointed ollector, and proceeded to California, accompanied by military excort, the expenses of which were paid by the martermaster's Department, and amounted to \$35,000, hen the Collector might have gone there for \$500. When the Collector might have gone there for \$500. When the Collector might have gone there for \$500. When the King reached California he had untimited powers wer the army and navy. He sent the propeller Edith on the first propeller and ussless expedition, in which she was lost, hat vessel cost \$120,000, and was most valuable at that me for the purpose of carrying provisions from one part the country to another. Her loss was the cause of a reat increase of expenditures for transportation, &c. frem Mr. Collier left the Custom House, Mr. King as made Collector. He cited several matters tending to show that Mr. King had increased the expense and staid at Salt Lake just long enough to rite a letter or two; then, with his family, he pushed not California. The season was late, and before leaving alt Lake he buried all his private property. It as done, and that expedition cost \$100,000. Mr. William was shortly after appointed Naval Officer in California, deneral Wilson's private property. It as done, and that expedition cost \$100,000. Mr. William was shortly after appointed Naval Officer in California, deneral wilson

\$25,000 for the expenses of the Indian Commissioners to make treaties &c.; those Commissioners had contracted with citizens of California for supplies, &c. for Indians and themselves, and gave drafts to the departments to pay for the same. The amounts of those drafts already secertained and all of which had been protested, were over \$750,000 beyond the amount appropriated by Congress. This bill supplied the deficiency caused by \$150,000 to excort the Commissioners; yet no one was to be found to advocate the payment of the debts contracted by those Commissioners with citizens of California. Not one of those Commissioners, though their sonduct was known, had been removed. They had negotiated many treaties, and were now executing some of them; but not one of those treaties had yet reached the Senate. The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the year 1851, were three milliens nine hundred thousand dellars. The expenditures by that department were over \$5.000,000. He had shown the system of expenditures in that department. The reason of the deficiencies was evident—it was the loose, reckless, expenditure of the public money by the army. This system received its spring, its great incentive, from the election of a mere military chieffain to the Presidency in 1849. Whones came that sense of security by many officers, that the expenditures for that service would be excessive and overlooked? No man, in his opinion, should be selected President for his military deeds alone; those deeds would never supply the wants of attactemanship, of the practical machinery of government, or of a thorough knowledge of the civil operations of the government.

After some remarks by Mr. Hunter, (dem.) of Ya., the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

House of Representatives WASHINGTON, April 19, 1852.

Mr. Bayer, (dem.) of Ya., on Friday moved to reconsider the vote by which the House recommitted, with instructions, the report of the Committee on Printing in relation to the employment by them of the Republic and Union press, to print for the two houses. This morn-

and Union press, to print for the two houses. This morning. the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Venable. to lay Mr. Bayly's motion on the table, and decided in the negative. by yeas 71, nays 84.

The House then reconsidered the vote, by yeas 87, nays 72—thus opening the whole subject.

Mr. Gorman, (dem.) of Is., then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Negatived—yeas 74, nays 90.

The question was taken on the resolution recommitting the report to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to report upon the whole subject, and recommend for the adoption of Congress, such a system for the execution of the public printing as they may deem most expedient; and that they especially take into consideration a plan for the establishment of a printing bureau, under the supervision of a government officer.

Mr. Gorman raised a point of order, that the House alone cannot instruct a committee, acting and oreated under laws, and appointed jointly by the two branches. This, with several other points, was sustained by the House. by the House.

The above resolution was then negatived. Yeas 75;

The above resolution was then negatived. Yeas 75; Nays 89.

This completely reversed the action of Friday.

Mr. Venaels. (whig) of North Carolina, then offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be requested to contract with the lowest responsible bidder, after ten days' notice, for such work as the present contracter has failed or may fail to execute according to his contract. He defended himself from the charge of having coalesced with the free sollors, spoke of the cerruptions which exist in the two parties, and warmly contended against the fattening of rotten party presses at the expense of the people.

Mr. Gosman moved to amend Mr. Venable's resolution, simply to refer the report to the Committee on Public Printing. This was agreed to, by yeas 86, nays 79, and the resolution was adopted.

Frinting. This was agreed to, by yeas 36, nays 19, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Marshall, (whig.) of Ky., offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five, to whom shall be referred all existing laws on the subject of the public printing, and that they report, by bill or otherwise, what amendments may be expedient in order to the necessary and prompt execution of the public printing.

This being agreed to, under a suspension of the rules, the House adjourned.

The Latest from Albany.

THE CANAL OPENING—THE AUDITOR—THE CANAL BOARD—MANDAMUS CASE, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANT, April 19, 1852.

o-morrow, although some of them are not in a condition places the ice yet remains. The resident engineer, however, has been over the entire western section, and gave the new work is solid, and will stand. There are no boats here, of any number, pressing westward. In other years there have been several hundred at the opening o' navigation. There is no doubt but much difficulty will be experienced, Thousands of tons of the best paying freight are daily shipped by railroad to the West, to the great detriment of the canal revenues.

The Canal Board has adjourned until the 12th of May, about which time a decision is expected from the Court of Appeals. The Auditor still refuses to pay the Commissioners' drafts to contractors, and he equally discregards Cushing's Canal law. The contractors have suspended their work, and will await the result of the mandanus case.

OFFICIAL ORDER FOR THE OPENING OF THE GANALS.
ALBANY, April 19, 1852.
The Canals will be open, without fail, on Tuesday, the 20th.
J. C. MATHER, Canal Commissioner.

Items from Baltimore.
THE LOSS OF THE FANNY—SMALL POX ON SHIPBOARD
—MURDER—ELOPEMENT—BALTIMORE AND OHIO
RAILROAD STOCK, ETC.

BALTIMORE, April 19, 1852. The ship Fanny, of and for Baltimore from Liverpoo which was abandoned in a sinking state, was owned by Captain James Frazer, James Corner & Sons, and Captain Barnett, and was insured for \$50,000 in the Atlantic, Merchants, Maryland, and Ocean Companies of Balti-

Merchants, Maryland, and Ocean Companies of Baltimore, and the Sun of New York. She was a new ship, left Baltimore in March. 1850, for San Francisco, and has been sailing round the world ever since.

The Southern mail has arrived, by which we learn that the ship Samuel Lawrence had arrived at New Orleans with 607 steerage passengers, amongst whom the small pox was prevailing. Thirteen died on the passage.

Another murder has been committed in New Orleans, a man named Dickson having been stabbed by Mr. Foyle, an engineer in his employ.

Miss Oceana, a danscuse at Front street theatre, cloped this morning, with a lover from Pittsburg. Her parents are in pursuit.

Nothing has yet been heard of John Grayson, son of exclovernor Grayson, who disappeared from Baltimore so mysteriously. His brother traced him to Charleston, but beyond that point could gain no clue of his course. Proposals for the sale of 3,048 shares of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dividend stock were opened to day, at the Mayor's office. Messrs. Lee & Johnson, bankers, took the whole, at \$70 07. These were the only bids—the ordinance authorizing the sale having fixed the minimum price of the stock at \$70.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

OPENING OF DUNKIRK HARBOR. Buffalo, April 18, 1852.
The propellor Princeton, loaded with flour, from Deroit, reached Dunkirk last night, and the steamers Ocean and Ohio, which left Erie at six o'clock this morning, reached Dunkirk at eleven. They both leave for the west to night. The ice is reported to be heavy, but rotten No attempt has been made to reach here yet.

THE LAKE FAIRLY OPEN, ETC.

Burrate, April 19—P M.

The wind is now from the East, and the ice is breaking up rapidly. The steamer Albany took out the first clearup rapidly. The steamer Albany took out the list described ance from the Custom House to-day—she is now getting up steam, and leaves to night. Navigation may now be considered fairly opened.

The steamer Superior is ashore near Eric. The U. S. steamer Michigan went to her assistance to-day.

The harbor at Dunkirk is clear of ice, and boats leave.

PHILABELPHIA, April 19, 1852.

Two of our most distinguished and wealthy citizens— John Sergeant and Nathan Trotter, are both lying danger-ously ill, and not expected to recover

Boston, April 19, 1852.
The bark Theodore Lincoln, lost on the passage from New York for Dublin, was insured here for \$30,000 \$20,000 on the vesset, and \$10,000 on the freight, equally divided between the New England and Alliance offices.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC LINE, OFFICE CORRER OF WALL STREET AND BROADWAY.

AND BROADWAY.

BEFFALO, S P. M.—Barcemeter 29. Thermometer 50. Cloudy and rainy evening, but the day has not been unpicesent. Wind northwest. ROCHESTER, S P. M.—Has been an unpleasant, cold ay; now somewhat improved. Wind southwest. Ther-

MUNUEN. 8 P. M.—It has been raining nearly all day. Cloudy still. Wind northeast. Thermometer 00.

Synaccuse, 8 P. M.—A very bleak evening. Appearance of more rain. Wind south. Thermometer 48. Uvica, 8 P. M.—Cloudy, unpleasant evening, with very rong wind. Thermometer 48.

Albany, S. P., M.—Cloudy. Wind east. Thermometer 48. Enrometer 29,500. Mercury 75. Has the appearance, this evening, of rain. Rather cold.

Baltimore Whig City Convention. EXCITEMENT BATWEEN THE FILLMORE AND SCOTT MEN.

Валлионя. Аргіl 19, 1852. The Baltimore Whig City Convention met to-night. The first business was a motion to discharge the commitremoval of Collector Kane, which was, after a debate,

from the Hon, John Barney, which was read. It praised President Fillmore, and deprecated any action on the part of the Convention in opposition to his nomination. The letter was received with considerab e ridicule, and a

The letter was received with considerable ridicule, and a motion was made to return it to its author, which was earried by a considerable majority.

A series of resolutions were then proposed, pledging the support of the whigs of Baltimore to the whig nominee for President; but recommending in strong terms the nomination of General Scott, as a Southern man, and friend of the compromise measures.

The resolutions were received with mingled applause and disapprobation, and a debate on their adoption is now going on.

TWO SCHOONERS ASHORE, ETC

NEWBURYPORT, April 19-P.M. The British schooner Active, from Westport, N. S., for this place, went ashore on Salisbury beach to-day. The crew were saved. She was loaded with wood.

A topsali schooner, name unknown, is at anchor near Pium Island, and will probably go ashore if the storm continued. continues.

The schooner Franklin, of Buckland, Me., is ashore at Hampton. The crew were saved.

SCHOONER ARMADA IN DISTRESS.

Nonrolx. April 19, 1852.

The schooner "Armada" from Boston, for Georgetown, S. C., with a cargo of lime, brioks, and hay, put in horo, with loss of foremast.

Sales were made to-day of 220 beeves, at \$4 a \$4 87. on the hoof, equal to \$8 a \$9 50, net. Hogs sold at \$7 75 a \$8. 340 beeves were driven off.

THE WEBSTER MEETING. Failure of the Demonstration of Young America

for the Great Expounder. Mational Hall Empty.

A public meeting of the young men of this city, entitled to vote for the first time at the approaching election, was hold last evening in National Hall, Canal street, in compliance with the following notification :-

The young men of the city of New York, who will yote the first time at the next election, and who desirs to yote for Daniel Webster; and all other young men favorable to the election of Mr. Webster to the Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet at National Hall, Canal street, on Monday, the 19th day of April, instant, at eight o'clock, in the evening; to adopt such measures as they may deem young men of the whole country.

The attendance was miserably deficient in release from

The attendance was miserably deficient in point of numpresent; and, strange enough, not one-fourth of the number appeared to be of that class which the meeting was supposed were by no means "young men," but, on the contrary, seemed to have made their debut at the hustings long ago, and to be now rather old political stagers.

The meeting was organized by the nomination of Morgan Morgans, Esq., as President, who addressed the meeting in the following terms:-

ing in the following terms:—

Gentlemen, I feel honored in being selected to preside over the men of New York in favor of the nomination of Dani-i Webster to the Presidency. (Cheers.) It is true that our gathering to-night is not large, but when we take into consideration the inclemency of the night. It is not to be wondered at. The meeting is, however, sufficient to arouse the feelings of the young men of the country. A spirit can be got up here to-night to arouse the young men of the country to do justice to the greatest of living men. (Cheers.) The following gentlemen were nominated as officers of

The following genuthe meeting:—
Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. H. Emerson.
Thos K. Brace, Jr.,
Charles Rolfe,
Fred'k S. Talmadge,
Geo. D. Phelps,
John J. Latting,
John Ten Brook,
E. Errkine Phillips,
Henry Vose Keith,
Thos. Bond, Jr.,

Mr. ROLFE, one of the Vice Presidents, then read the following address to the young men of the country:—

ADDRESS.

At a meeting of the Young men of the country:—
ADDRESS.

At a meeting of the Young Men of the city of New York, on the 19th instant, it was unanimously resolved that an appeal should be made to the young men of our common country, to join us in electing Daniel Webster to the Presidency of the United States. In pursuance of this resolution, we invite your aid. We have pledged our own best efforts to the cause. We have determined to devote ourselves during the summer and autumn to the great work, and we call upon you, young men of the United States, to share the effort, that you may share the triumph. The highest political duty of freemen is to be performed the present year by the people of the United States. In almost every other country, the supreme power of the state passes from father to son, by the chance of birth. The heir to the crown may be wise or foolish, virtuous or depraved, without affecting his title. Hundreds of cases are recorded in history, in which supreme power has, in this way, passed to the infirm of bedy, the feeble in mind, the corrupt, the cruel, the unprincipled, of all ages, and of either sex; and the happiness of millions has thus been made the sport of accident. We are accustomed, with honest pride, to place our free elective system in contrast with the hereditary principle of the Old World. We make it our just boast, that the people of America have retained, in their own hands the right to bestow, and that for a limited the happiness of millions has thus been made the sport of accident. We are accustomed, with honest pride, to place our free elective system in contrast with the hereditary principle of the Old World. We make it our just boast, that the people of America have retained, in their own hands the right to bestow, and that for a limited period, the highest human trust on the best qualified and most deserving. This is the duty to be performed at the approaching season: and if the citizens of the United States fall to confer the chief magistracy of the Union on the best qualified and most deserving, they will violate the very principle of our system. If the choice is bettewed on any lower degree of qualification or merit, it is not only a dangerous act of injustice, but it tends to bring reproach on popular government. Everything is not an election which bears the name. The world has just been shocked by the prostitution of the forms of an election in France, to ratify an act of flagrant military usurpation. The Dictator boasts of his overwheiming majority, but all the world knows that it is imaginary and delusive. Do we wish to pronounce the loudest rebuke on this mockery of the elective franchise, let us show to the friends of liberty that when a free people choose for themselves, they choose their best qualified, mest deserving, most distinguished fellow-citizen. Such is the high duty the people are called to perform during the current year. Let your minds be elevated to the full conception of its importance—feel the magnitude of the trust devolved upon the citizens of a free country, when they call one of their number to the chair of state. Remember that it was to secure you in the enjoyment of this great privilege that your fathers exposed themselves to the risk of a revolution. Let your choice be such as to show that the end was worthy of the precious blood with which it was obtained; that the people deserve to be trusted with the choice of their rulers, and that they have the wisdom and integrity to select those

prise pouring into new channels with resistless force; paths of intercourse hitherto troi only by the adventure; paths of intercourse hitherto troi only by the deventure care in the carth yielding not indust of thousand; the carth yielding in the last by the joint effort of natural increases and the prodigious emigration from Europe—arts, inventions, industry, science in every department and in overy application—there are all working together and developing the merit of the most powerful intellect is sufficient to lead the might marchof improvement. Such is the state of things in our own country. Abroad, Europe is rocking in the State. The revolutionary volcano, which seemed to things in our own country. Abroad, Europe is rocking in the summer of the most powerful intellect is sufficient to lead the might marchof improvement. Such is the state of things in our own country. Abroad, Europe is rocking in the summer of the most powerful intellect is sufficient to lead the might purch of the summer o dow the man of our choice was born, and let it sound through the land in one joyous acclamation. From the banks of his native Merrimack to the Gulf of Mexico—from this, our imperial city, to the golden gate of California—wherever the blessings of the Union are felt—wherever true American hearts have been thrilled with the noblest strains of patriotic elequence—wherever public spirit is honored, and faithful service is held in respect—wherever constitutional liberty has a devoted som—there let there be also an ardent friend of our candidate. Let this be done, fellow countrymen, and we shall give to the republic a chief magistrate of which in her best days she might be proud; one whose entire fitness for the office will be acknowledged both abroad and at home; one who will heal the sectional feuds that have shaken the Union; embrace all interests in one broad survey; and embedy to the life what he has himself so admirably sketched to the young men of Albany, the idea of a patriot. President. Well has he compared such a President to a wise and prudent shipmaster, who makes it his first duty to preserve the vessel which carries him and his passengers, and all that is committed to his charge; to keep her afloat, to conduct her to her destined per with entire security of property and life. He suffers nothing to betray his watchfulness or to draw him aside from the great interest committed to his care; but is always awake, always solicitous always anxious for the safety of the ship which is to carry him through the storny seas.

"Though pleased to see the dolphins play.

Mr. Anymon then rose to propose the resolutions, and speke as follows:—Mr. President and fellow citizens, I rise for the purpose of offering a series of resolutions, which, I doubt not, will receive your hearty and unanimous approval; but before I do so, with your permission, i will make a few remarks, which an occasion like the present naturally suggests. When I look around me upon this assemblage—small indeed, but composed of noble, warm hearts—I cannot fail to be conscious that this meeting is not composed of those who, for years, have been in the habit of attending political gatherings; but that it is made up, in the main, of the active, enthusiastic warm-hearted young men of the city of New York (Cheers.) Yes, fellow citizens, young men of New York you have left your work shops and your counting rooms and have assembled here to-night, for the purpose of planning with deliberation, what you will carriate effect with all the energy of youthful hearts, The occasion is one of the highest importance to you; the events of the next four years—such is the complexion of political masters all over the world—will form an era in our country's distory, an era either of glorr or of dienster, and to you, and each of you, individually, the occasion is equally important. You are just entering upon the duties, and the responsibilities, of activitie, you are taking your places and your posts in the great seeme of the world, and the next four years will exercise a controlling influence over the whole of the remaining period of your lives. Your country's prosperity during that period will be your prosperity, her disasters your disasters. You have assembled here, to-night, freely to divense public measures and public men. to express your confidence in a man, who, during a lifetime devoted his country-incred the selecm of overy lover of his country-in every position he has held in that

stormy seas.

Though pleased to see the dolphins play,
He minds his compass and his way;

with enthusiasm.

It was then moved and seconded that the address, as read, be adopted by the meeting. On the ayes and noes being called for, several determined "noes" were heard from different parts of the room, and were followed by hisses and cheers. The ayes, however, prevailed, and the address was declared to be an embodiment of the sense of

Mr. Annow then rose to propose the resolutions, and
Mr. President and fellow citizens, I

Reward, That we have the most implicit confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of Mr. Webster, and we as distinctly and deliberately affirm, and here proclaim to cur contemporaries throughout the land, that this confidence is not the off-pring of sectional partiality, but the legitimate fruit of our heartfest approbation of his unwavering fidelity to the public trusts committed to his hands, irrespective of geographical boundaries, of party lines, and personal consequences. The bright record of his past, brings a sure guarantee of his future course; we can conceive of no emergency or crisis in the administration of our government that Mr. Webster would be incompetent to meet, or that he would not so meet as to augment the lustre even of his already world widefame.

Resolved, That we honor Daniel Webster as an accommission of the second of the sec Resived, That we honor Daniel Webster as an accomplished staterman—as a model diplomatist—as the unrivalled "defender" of our glorious Constitution—as the powerful champion of our inestimable Union; and, in short, we challenge the world to show us his superior. Recoved, As the opinion of this meeting, it is not derogatory to other eminent patriots whom we delight also to honor, to affirm that the young men of this mation are under greater obligations to Mr. Webster than to any other living man. The various productions of his matchless intellect, pervaded throughout by a highly moral and religious rentiment, evince, too, a purity of style, a grandeur of mind, a depth of thought above and beyond all other unimpired writings. With his timely admonitions, his wise maxims, his faithful and judicious counsels have left a salurary impress upon the youth of America, that will be transmitted from generation to generation, till America shall be no more. And flually.

Recoved, That when the sun of this our American Demecthenes shall dip behind the west, its departing rays shall not tirge with remores the young men of this metropolis for having failed to a preciate the services of their illustriate bentractor, nor reveal to themselve or wide fame. solved, That we honor Daniel Webster as an accom-

to there the foul stain of injustice or ingratitude clinging to their garmerts.

Mr. Mancus D. Bornson of California said that he considered the time had arrived when the young men of the Union should express their opinions. All the work of elections particularly of the whig party, devolved upon the young members. It was the almost unanimous wish of the whigs of the State of California, that Daniel Webster should be elected to the Presidential chair. It was considered that his brilliant mental endowments entitled him to that position, and the services he had rendered his country. Mr. Webster was connected with no clique or faction. He (the speaker) was a great admirer of Mr. Clay, but his career was now approaching a close. California was firmly attached to the interests of Mr. Webster, and would at all times rally round him. (Loud cheers.) There would be one universal shout when they knew that they would have the privilege of voting for Mr. Webster, (continued cheering.) when nominated by the whig Railimore Convention. He would impress upon them the importance of union among themselves, and the recollection of the motto. "United we stand, divided we fall." (Cheers.) They must present an unbroken front to their autegonists. The whig party was predominant in California, netwithstanding it had been said that the whig Governor had been defeated by a majority of 314 votes, but that defeat was owing to diamion in the whig ranks. He wished to return to California with the tidings that they were united, and that victory was at hand. (Leud cheers.) anny werely some upon whom your country might, with safely depends but in your opinion, when a man occur of the country of the Peckham; but only one of these gentlemen was present. Cheers were repeatedly given for Mr. Webster, and for our country.

Mr. Dernson, of Booton, said that he came there that Boston might respond to New York, (cheers) to show that the Pligrim States were not a whit behind the Empire City in attachment to Daniel Webster. He had been happy to hear gentlemen speak with enthusiasm of Henry Clay, and he (Mr. D.) was there to speak as a friend of oid Zack Taylor. (Hisses) He would bring all the influence he possessed in the cause of Gen. Taylor to bear in support of Daniel Webster. (Cheers) The past has been buried in oblivion by the original Taylor mea. The feeling in favor of Mr. Webster was not an effervacent one. They would put shoulder to shoulder, and fight tighthe battle was won. Those who advocated the cause of Henry Clay would now advocate that of Daniel Webster, (Truncadous cheering, and three cheers for Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster) Mr. Clay went for a protective tarill, and so did Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay went for the distribution of the public lands; and Mr. Webster, by his matchloss speech, followed at a respectful distance by Mr. Seward, was identified with the settlement and prosperity of the American wildernesses. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Clay made a speech to show that the position of the Union was built upon the componise. Mr. Webster stood behind him pari passu, as the giant of the compromise measures. (Loud cheers.) Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster had decried foreign intervention, in fighting the battles of other nations struggling for their liberty. (Three cheers for Mr. Fillmore was twe sidern of Mr. Webster, and showed respect to the illustrious man was now filled the Presidential chair. (Three cheers for Mr. Fillmore was the south and West was the nopularity of Mr. Fillmore at the continuous and was not made and west was the nopularity of Mr. Fillmore was the continuous and West was the nopularity of Mr. Webster, and

on this subject. The popularity of Mr. Fillmore at the South and West was the popularity of Mr. Webster, and the popularity of Mr. Webster in the North was better than that. (Cheers.) He had a high respect for General Scott, but it was not military enthusiasm that elected Gen. Taylar. (Three cheers were given for Gen. Soott, mingled with hisses) When the serpont's head was crushed, it hissed. (Great hissing and cheers for Gen. Scott.) They had drawn the sword from the scabbard, and could fight. (Three cheers for Mr. Webster, and repeated.) When Mr. Webster's and Mr. Fillmore's friends coalesced, the magnanimity of Gen. Scott would dictake his withdrawal from the contest. (Loud cheers.)

Nine loud cheers were then given for Mr. Webster, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM. INJURY TO BUILDINGS, ETC., IN NEW YORK-HIGH

The violent rain storm and heavy gale of wind, which our going to press this morning. About eight o'clock, last evening, the rain and the heavy wind somewhat subsided, but this was a mere temporary lull, for the wind afterwards blew with tremendous force. Judging from the violence of the storm, we have no doubt that condderable damage was done to buildings and other property in various parts of the city. We observed a great many awnings rent in pieces, and several streets strewed with barries and pieces of lumber, that had been blown about in every direction. We also understand that the tide rese to such a height that the water rashed over the deck inundating the streets along the docks, and causing considerable damage to property, by water rashing into the cellurs. The attic story of a new brick building, in Fortieth street, was blown down, and but for the dwelling being very strups and well braced, it would have all fallen to the ground. One of the huge chimneys on the restance of Justice James II. Welsh, in Fearl street, was also blown down, and the mass of bricks and mortar tumbled through the chimney, where the parents of Mr. Welsh were sleeping, who were considerably alarmed in consequence. The sailor, John Thompson, who is monticed elsewhere, was adjusting some of the hawsers to protect the ship from being damaged, when the galo took him from his feet. We expect to hear of considerable damage done to the shipping along the coasts.

TELEGRAPHIC OVERFLOW OF THE POTOMAC, SHENANDOAH, AND SUSQUEHANHA RIVERS—GOVERNMENT WORKS, BAIL-ROADS, ETC., SUBMERGED.

BALTIMORE, April 19, 1852 There is a great flood on the Potomac and Shenan doah rivers. A dispatch from Harper's Ferry, says " the government works there are submerged, and that the railroad. &c., for many miles, is covered to the depth of railroad. &c., for many miles, is covered to the depth of ten to twelve feet with water. It is feared that the bridge will be carried away. At 8 o'clock to night the water was within ten feet of the floor. Several bridges on the Winchester Railroad have been carried away. We learn from Wrightsville that the Susquehanna was very high this evening, and that large quantities of lum-ber had floated down. The river had overflowed its banks at Columbia, and it was feared that great damage would result.

NORFOLK, April 19-P. M THE STORM IN NEW ENGLAND

The STORM IN NEW ROHAND.

Hoston, April 19—P. M.

The northeast storm continues to rage with greateverity. We hear of no marine disasters as yet. The storm has now continued for thirty-fix hours, and is more violent this evening.

Newsurrport, April 19, 1862.

A violent storm has been raging here for the last wenty four hours.

ANNUAL ELECTION AT TAMMANY HALL.-The following circular, signed by about one hundred and fifty members of the Tammany Society, was issued last week :

will be with a voice that shall ring s!! through the land. But calumny has assailed him—and whom has it not assailed? What man eccupying a distinguished position, has been free from the attacks of those, who, in attempting his debasement, supposed they were promoting their own advancement? He has been for thirty years in his country's zervice. Point out a single instance in which he ever he reselfsh interests have had more influence over him, than that country's good—point out a single instance where sacrifice of seifcould in any way promote the public good, where he has not freely, fully, nobly, nade that sacrifice. Finally, where are his calumniators? They are passed away and forgotten. Where are the waves that beat on the granite cliff? The rock still stands in its lowering majesty, and the lightnings of heaven play around its summit; but the waves have sunk into the bosom of the ocean, from whence they came, no man shall say whither. Press on then young men of New York for the sake of the principles you revere—for the sake of the country—inmediately after the revolutionary war—when, among the weaknesses and imperfections of the patriot President. There was a time in the history of our country—immediately after the revolutionary war—when, among the weaknesses and imperfections of the old confederation, the utmost danger of civil war threatened the infant States. At that time the eyes of all good men, with one accord, were turned upon one man alone, who, as the occupant of the highest office, could harmonize difficulties and dissensions, and produce peace and order, where all was strife and confusion, and George Washington was chosen President of the United States. All dangers of civil war have now happily passed away, and the host of clouds which note overshadowed the Union secuns now to have sunk in the horizon; but if affairs a thome are tranquil, those abroad are not so, and there is every reason to believe that the next four years will constitute a marked era in the history of the world. All over Europe BROTHER—The banner of the Republican Party waves latriumph over our city; but the State, the Nation, still carries that of our opponents. Shall this continue! With your the answer. Let un then unite in that republican spirit, bead upon a "union of hearts and a union of hands," the ject a tinket comprised of prudent mon. faithful and nearma, selected from the main body of the Order, to give satisation to all. fation to all.

The election will take place on Monday evening, April 1952,
1862, at the Great Wigwam, Tammany Hall, when it is expected that every brother will be present.

Tickets can be had at Tammany Hall on the evening of

the election.

There was only one ticket in circulation—rather an unusual occurrence in old Tammany—and that was, of course, elected unanimously. Annexed is a copy:

UNION: STRENGTH!! VICTORY!!!

THE RALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Past grievances to be buried in Exertions for the Future.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,

GEORGE S. MESSERVE,

ANDRE FROMENT,

GEORGE S. MESSERVE,

ANDRE FROMENT,

GOSPH CONNELL,

ANDREW H. MICKLE,

SAMUEL ALLEN,

WILLIAM J. ERGWN,

THOMAS DUNLAP.

CHARLES A. DENIKE,

JACOB M. VREELIAND,

SECHETARY,

SECHETARY,

SECHETARY,

SECHETARY,

SECHETARY,

SECHETARY,

SAGANORE,

STEPHEN C. DURYEA. JOHN BECKER. STEPHEN C. DUBLE.

CASPER C. CHILDS.

There newly elected officers are to be installed on the 12th of May the slaty-third anniversary of the organisa12th of May the slaty-third anniversary of the organisa12th of May the slaty-third anniversary of the organisa12th of May the slaty-third sachen is to be chosen

Morine Affairs Launcu.-The splendid clipper ship Messenger will be

isunched from Jacob Bell's yard, foot of Stanton street, E. R., this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamer San Jacinto arrived at Cadimon the 25th of March, from Norfolk.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK WERKLY RESALD.

The British mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, will leave this port to-morrow noon, for Liverpool. The European rualls will close at half past ten o'clock, A. M. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, for Europe, printed in French and English, will be published at halfpast nine o'clock. Single copies. in wrappers, sixpence.

Matla for California.

The steamships El Dorado, Sierra Nevada, and Daniel Webster, the latter for San Juan de Nicaragua, will loave this port to-day, with mails and passengers for all parts of the Pacific. Copies of the New York Herald can be obtained by the passengers and others, at the office